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			EXAMINER	
			TO, BAOQUOC N	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

PTO-PAT-Email@rfem.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/842,127

Applicant(s)

SHIVERICK ET AL.

Examiner

Baoquoc N. To

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 354). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce an earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 May 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 and 34-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 and 34-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

Allowable Subject Matter

1. Applicant is advised that the Notice of Allowance mailed 01/19/2007 is vacated. If the issue fee has already been paid, applicant may request a refund or request that the fee be credited to a deposit account. However, applicant may wait until the application is either found allowable or held abandoned. If allowed, upon receipt of a new Notice of Allowance, applicant may request that the previously submitted issue fee be applied. If abandoned, applicant may request refund or credit to a specified Deposit Account.

2. Claims 1, 15, 27 and 37 are amended in the amendment filed on 09/26/2006. Claims 1-32 and 34-48 are pending in this application.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 37 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b) by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the

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applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-2, 5-12, 14, 37-40 and 42-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sawyer (US. Patent No. 7,080,328 B1).

As to claim 1, Sawyer teaches a computer-implemented information filtering method, comprising the steps of:

Accepting a user input for selecting or de-selecting at least one of a plurality of data groupings within a filter tree table (the criteria added to each filter tier may be indicated by a user by a mouse click or other user input device and may then be added to the filter by dragging and dropping via the mouse or other input device or technique well known in the art.) (col. 4, lines 38-42), said data grouping being associated with a plurality of data items in an unfiltered data table (the criteria associated with a plurality of securities information and equities information in database 106) (col. 2, lines 1-3);

Generating a filtering query, including at least one query operator, based on the said at least one data grouping selected from said plurality of data groupings (after the particular criterion has been added to a filter, the criterion is applied by the system, as shown in block 218) (col. 4, lines 46-48);

Running a filter query against said unfiltered data table (the criterion is applied by the system, as shown in block 218) (col. 4, lines 46-48);

Receiving a plurality of filtered data items from said unfiltered data table in response to said filtering query (the system then generates a list of items that meet all of the criteria in the filter, as shown in block 222) (col. 4, lines 50-51);

Creating a filtered data table with said plurality of filtered data items (the generated list of items in response to the criteria is the portfolio 37) (fig. 3, col. 4, lines 59-61); and

Display said filtered data table (portfolio 370) and said filter tree table (filter builder, 372) (fig. 3).

As to claim 2, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

Selecting one or more data sets automatically or in response to a user input the system continue to receive criteria (after criterion being added to the filter, the criterion is applied by the system) (col. 4, lines 34-48 and lines 63-57);

Receiving a plurality of data items from said one or more data sets (the system generate the list of items that meets all of the criteria in the filter as shown in block 222) (col. 4, lines 50-52 and col. 4, lines 63-67);

Creating said unfiltered data table based on said plurality of data items (the filter tree is also the unfiltered database on select filter) (filter builder, fig. 2-3 and col. 4, lines 53-67);

Displaying said unfiltered data table (filter tree is also an unfiltered data table) (filter builder, fig. 3 and col. 4, lines 63-67); and

Updating said filter tree table with selectable data groupings associated with said plurality of data items (the new items are satisfied the criteria populate the portfolio, 370) (fig. 2-3 and col. 4, lines 63-67 and col. 5, lines 1-8),

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As to claim 5, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 1, further including a preliminary step of selecting a data set (the data in the database 106 as the population of data items are being selected for filter) (col. 4, lines 52-53).

As to claim 6, Sawyer the method of claim 1, wherein said data set comprises a database (database 106) (col. 2, lines 63-65).

As to claim 7, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said data set comprises data table (relational database such as an Oracle-style database or may include one or more such databases contains table by genetic definition) (col. 2, lines 63-65).

As to claim 8, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 1, wherein a first level of said filter tree table corresponds to a column in said data set (the filter tree corresponding to the records in the portfolio 370) (fig. 3).

As to claim 9, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 1, further including the steps of displaying a data item count for a particular data grouping (total number of ticker return) (fig. 3).

As to claim 10, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising the method of claim 9, further including the steps of displaying a data item count for a particular data grouping (fig. 3).

As to claim 11, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 1, wherein all data grouping are automatically recalculated upon a selection or de-selection by said user. (col. 4, lines 50-62).

As to claim 12, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said generating a filtering query steps includes creating said filtering query based on selected data groupings (the data groupings are selected the system interpret and generate the filter query) (this step is inherent) (col. 4, lines 34-42).

As to claim 14, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said user input includes clicking on a selection icon corresponding to a predetermined data grouping (select or drag and drop) (col. 4, lines 33-42).

As to claim 37, teaches the information filtering apparatus, comprising:

A processor (processor) (col. 3, line 5)

A user interface, communicating with said processor, to interface with a user (inherently there is a interface between the processor and user) (col. 3, lines 4-7);

An unfiltered data table, communicating with said processor, to store one or more data items (database 114 stores unfiltered data) (col.3, lines 35-40);

A filtered data table, communicating with said processor, to store one or more filtered data items (portfolio 370) (fig. 3);

A filter tree table, communicating with said processor, to store one or more data groupings associated with said data items (filter builder, 372) (fig. 3),

Wherein said processor executes instructions to perform a filtering method (the software executed to perform the filter) (col. 3, lines 5-18), said filtering method including:

Receiving a user input, from said user interface for selecting or deselecting at least one of said data groupings in said filtered tree table (the criteria added to each

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filter tier may be indicated by a user by a mouse click or other user input device and may then be added to the filter by dragging and dropping via the mouse or other input device or technique via well known in the art.) (col. 4, lines 38-42),

Generating at least one filtering query based on said at least one selected data groupings (the data groupings are selected the system interpret and generate the filter query) (this step is inherent) (col. 4, lines 34-42),

Running said filtering query against said unfiltered data table (the criterion is applied by the system, as shown in block 218) (col. 4, lines 46-48),

Filtering said filtered data table with filtered data items from said unfiltered data table (the generated list of items in response to the criteria is the portfolio 37) (fig. 3, col. 4, lines 59-61);

Displaying said filtered data table (portfolio 370) and said filter tree table using said user interface (filter builder, 372) (fig. 3).

As to claim 38, Sawyer teaches the apparatus of claim 37, wherein said processor, said unfiltered data table, said filtered data table and said filter tree table are hosted by a data server accessible to a plurality of clients in a client-server arrangement (server node 100) (col. 2, lines 22-49).

As to claim 39, teaches the apparatus of claim 37, wherein said processor, said unfiltered data table, said filtered data table and said filtered tree table are hosted by a user computer that includes input and output devices (server node 100) (col. 2, lines 22-49).

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As to claim 40, Sawyer teaches the apparatus of claim 37, further comprising a data source interface (interface) (col. 54-57), communicating with said processor (processor) (col. 2, line 39), to receive data from one or more external data sources (the client system receives data from server 106 or any other database servers) (col. 4, lines 30-49).

As to claim 42, Sawyer teaches the apparatus of claim 37, further comprising at least one internal data source communicating with said processor (database 100) (col. 61-67).

As to claim 43, teaches the apparatus of claim 37, wherein said filtered tree table stores data item counts corresponding to each data grouping (each filter added or selected the filter data populate the portfolio 370) (fig. 3).

As to claim 44, Sawyer teaches the apparatus of claim 37, wherein said filtered tree table stores data item results corresponding to each data grouping (portfolio populated with each filter) (fig. 3).

As to claim 45, Sawyer teaches the apparatus of claim 37, wherein said processor a display of one or more data items corresponding to selected data grouping in said filter tree table (tier #1 having NASQ and AMEX) (fig. 3).

As to claim 46, Sawyer teaches the apparatus of claim 37, wherein said processor generates a display of parameter filter comprising data groupings stored in said filter tree table (fig. 3).

As to claim 47, Sawyer teaches the apparatus of claim 37, wherein said processor generates a display of a parametric filter comprising data groupings and data items results stored in said filtered tree table (fig. 3)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sawyer (US. Patent No. 7,080,328 B1) in view of Robinson (US. Patent No. 5,842,218).

As to claim 13, Sawyer teaches the system use the relational database, however, Sawyer does not explicitly teach the method of claim 1, wherein said filtering query is a SQL query; however, Robinson teaches SQL database (col. 11, lines 56-67).

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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the of the invention was made to modify the teach of Sawyer to include the SQL Database as taught by Robinson to allow any retrieve and sort without having the command to be translated or converted to the Relational database.

6. Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sawyer (US. Patent No. 7,080,328 B1) in view of Boothby et al. (US. Patent No. 6,212,329 B1)

As to claim 41, Sawyer teaches the apparatus of claim 37, further comprising a data source interface (interface) (col. 54-57), communicating with said processor (processor) (col. 2, line 39), to receive data items from one or more external data sources (the client system receives data from server 106 or any other database servers) (col. 2, lines 30-49); however, Sawyer does not explicitly teach to translate said received data items into a predetermined data format. However, Boothby teaches to translate said received data items into a predetermined data format (as corresponding to during unloading, the unloader module of L_translator uses the remote database to local database map to map the records in the workspace back into the format of local database records" (col. 19, lines 25-28). This suggests translating the remote records into the local records for filtering. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Sawyer's system to include translating the remote records into the local records as taught in Boothby in

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order to allow the data to be in a comparable format to be processed in the filtering system.

7. Claims 3-4, 15-32 and 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sawyer (US. Patent No. 7,080,328 B1) in view of Lamburt (US. Patent No. 6,374,241 B1).

As to claim 3, Sawyer teaches a method of 1, further comprising the steps of generating a summary query from selected grouping of said filter tree table (portfolio) (370, fig. 3); running said summary query against said filtered data table (analyzer 108 applies all of the selected criteria in the filter as shown in 222) (col. 4, lines 50-52); generating a summary result comprising a data item count for each selected data grouping (ticker returned) (372 fig. 3); however, Sawyer does not explicitly teach updating said filter tree table with said summary results. On the other hand, Lamburt discloses updating said filter tree table with said summary result (this is done by performing comparison of the records of the native source update database 1500 and the unfiltered database records 1504 in determining the various types of operation that need to be performed to integrate the changes from the native source update into the unfiltered database) (col. 38, lines 7-12). This suggests the concept of updating the unfiltered database record. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Sawyer's system to include the updating the unfiltered database records as taught by Lamburt in order to maintain only the required record in the database for processing.

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As to claim 4, Sawyer teaches a method of claim 3, further comprising the steps of generating one or more data item results in response to said summary query (analyzer 108 applies all of the selected criteria in the filter, as shown in block 222) (col. 4, lines 50-51).

As to claim 15, Sawyer teaches a computer-implemented information retrieval method, comprising the steps of: accepting a user input for selecting at least one data source (selecting one database 114) (col. 3, lines 40-45); receiving a plurality of data items from said data source (data populate in the database 114) (col. 3, lines 40-45); creating an unfiltered data table includes said plurality of data items; displaying said unfiltered data table (filter builder) (314,316,318, fig. 3); generating a filter tree table that includes selectable data grouping associated with said plurality of data items (filter builder tree) (fig. 3); accepting a user input for selecting or de-selecting at least one data grouping (the criteria added to each filter tier may be indicated by a user by a mouse click or other user input device and may then be added to the filter by dragging and dropping via the mouse or other input device or technique well known in the art) (col. 4, lines 38-42); generating a filtering query, based on the data groupings, the includes at least one query operator (the selected criteria which when execute generate the query) (col. 4, lines 50-52); running said filtering query against said unfiltered data (analyzer 108 applied all of the selected criteria to the population of item) (col. 4, lines 52-54); receiving a plurality of filtered data items from said unfiltered data table in response to said filtering query (the generated list of items in response to the criteria is the portfolio 370) (fig. 3, col. 4, lines 59-61); creating filtered data table that includes said plurality of

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filtered data items (portfolio) (370, fig. 3); displaying said filtered data table; generating a summary query based on the selected data groupings (portfolio) (370, fig. 3); running said summary query against said filtered data table (analyzer 108 applies all of the selected criteria in the filter as shown in 222) (col. 4, lines 50-52); generating summary including a data item counts for each selected data grouping (ticker returned) (372 fig. 3); and branching back to said accepting a user input for selecting or re-selecting a data grouping. Sawyer does not explicitly teach updating said filter tree table with said summary results. On the other hand, Lamburt discloses updating said filter tree table with said summary result (this is done by performing comparison of the records of the native source update database 1500 and the unfiltered database records 1504 in determining the various types of operation that need to be performed to integrate the changes from the native source update into the unfiltered database) (col. 38, lines 7-12). This suggests the concept of updating the unfiltered database record. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Sawyer's system to include the updating the unfiltered database records as taught by Lamburt in order to maintain only the required record in the database for processing.

As to claim 16, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 15, wherein said data source comprise a database (database 114) (col. 3, lines 40-42).

As to claim 17, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 15, wherein said data source comprises one or more tables (relational database contains tables) (col. 2, lines 63-65).

As to claim 18, Sawyer teaches the of claim 15, wherein a first filtered level of said filter tree table corresponding to a column in said data source (each level of the tier corresponding to the data in portfolio 370) (fig. 3).

As to claim 19, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 15, wherein data item counts are automatically updated upon a data grouping selection or de-selection by said user (total number of ticker 372 are continually updated) (col. 5, lines 1-2).

As to claim 20, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 16, wherein data item counts are automatically recalculated upon a data grouping selection or de-selection by said user (total number of ticker 372 are continually updated which mean the number is recalculated) (col. 5, lines 1-2).

As to claim 21, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 15, wherein said generating a filtering a query step includes creating a filtering query based on a selected data groupings (the selected criteria which when execute generate the query) (col. 4, lines 50-52).

As to claim 23, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 15, wherein said user input includes clicking on a selection icon corresponding to a predetermined data grouping (the criteria added to each filter tier may be indicated by a user by a mouse click or other user input device an may then be added to the filter by dragging and dropping via the mouse or other input device or technique via well know in the art.) (col. 4, lines 38-42).

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As to claim 24, Sawyer teaches the method of claim 15, wherein said summary result further includes a data item result for said each selected data grouping (list of items) (col. 4, lines 52-54).

As to claim 25, Sawyer teaches an information retrieval process, comprising the steps of:

Generating a filtering query (filter) (col. 3, line 44) based upon one or more user-selected data groupings in a filter tree table, said data groupings (criteria) (col. 3, lines 58-67) being associated with a plurality of data items in an unfiltered data table (database 114) (col. 3, lines 414-42); running said filtering query against said filtered data table (analyzer 108 applied all of the selected criteria to the population of item) (col. 4, lines 52-54); receiving one or more filtered data items from said unfiltered data table in response to said filtering query (the generated list of items in response to the criteria is the portfolio 370) (fig. 3, col. 4, lines 59-61); creating a filtered data table including said one or more filtered data items (portfolio 370) (fig. 3); displaying said one or more filtered data items in said filtered data table (portfolio 370) (fig. 3); generating a summary query from the user-selected data grouping in said filter tree table (portfolio 370, fig. 3); running said summary query against said filtered data table to produce a summary result including a data counts for each user-selected data groupings (analyzer 108 applies all of the selected criteria in the filter as shown in 222) (col. 4, lines 50-52); displaying said filter tree table (370, fig. 3); and branching back to said step to a filtering query (the system continue to receive criteria, apply the criteria and generate a list of items that meets the criteria of the filter by cycling through blocks 214, 218 and 222 until

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the user ceases adding additional criteria) (col. 4, lines 63-66). Sawyer does not explicitly teach providing said summary result to said filter tree table. On the other hand, Lamburt discloses updating said filter tree table with said summary result (this is done by performing comparison of the records of the native source update database 1500 and the unfiltered database records 1504 in determining the various types of operation that need to be performed to integrate the changes from the native source update into the unfiltered database) (col. 38, lines 7-12). This suggests the concept of updating the unfiltered database record. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Sawyer's system to include the updating the unfiltered database records as taught by Lamburt in order to maintain only the required record in the database for processing.

As to claim 26, Sawyer teaches information retrieval process of claim 25 further comprising the steps of:

Selecting one or more data sets automatically or in response to a user input (the criterion is applied by the system as shown in block 218) (col. 4, lines 46-48);

Receiving said plurality of data items from said one or more data sets (the system then generates a list of items that meet all of the criteria in the filter, as shown in block 222) (col. 4, lines 50-51);

Creating said unfiltered data table based on said plurality of data items from said one or more data sets (the generated list of items in response to the criteria is the portfolio 370) (fig. 3, col. 4, 59-61);

Displaying said unfiltered data table (314, 316, 318) (fig. 3); and

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Updating said filtered tree table with selectable data groupings associated with said plurality of data items (the list of items in the form of portfolio 370 and the raw total count in the form of total number of tickers 372 are continually updated) (col. 4, lines 66-67 and col. 5, lines 1-2)

As to claim 27, Sawyer teaches the information process of claim 25, further including in a preliminary step of selecting a data set

As to claim 28, Sawyer teaches the information of the claim 27, wherein said data set comprises a database (database 114) (col. 3, lines 40-42).

As to claim 29, Sawyer teaches the information retrieval of claim 27, wherein said data set comprises one or more data tables (relational database contains tables) (col. 2, lines 63-65).

As to claim 30, Sawyer teaches the information retrieval of claim 27, wherein a first filter level of said filter tree table corresponds to a column in said data set (each level of the tier corresponding to the data in portfolio 370) (fig. 3).

As to claim 31, Sawyer teaches the information retrieval of claim 25, wherein data item counts are automatically updated upon a data grouping selection or deletion selection by said user (total number of ticker 372 are continually updated) (col. 5, lines 1-2)

As to claim 32, Sawyer teaches the information retrieval process of claim 25, wherein all data groupings are automatically recalculated upon a selection or deletion selection by said user (total number of ticker 372 are continually updated which means the number is recalculated) (col. 5, lines 1-2).

As to claim 35, Sawyer teaches the information retrieval process of claim 25, wherein said user-selected data groupings are input by clicking on a selection corresponding to a predetermined data grouping (the criteria added to each filter tier may be indicated by a user by a mouse click or other user input device and may then be added to the filter by dragging and dropping via the mouse or other input device or technique via well known in the art.) (col. 4, lines 38-42).

As to claim 36, Sawyer teaches the information retrieval process of claim 25, wherein said summary result further includes a data item results for said each selected data grouping (list of items) (col. 4, lines 52-54).

8. Claims 22 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sawyer (US. Patent No. 7,080,328 B1) in view of Lamburt et al. (US. Patent No. 6,374,241 B1) in view of Robinson (US. Patent No. 5,842,218).

As to claims 22 and 34, Sawyer teaches the system use the relational database; however, Sawyer does not explicitly teach the method of claim 15, wherein said filtering query is a SQL query; however, Robinson teaches SQL database (col. 11, lines 56-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Sawyer to include the SQL Database as taught by Robinson to allow any retrieve and sort without having the command to be translated or converted to the Relational database.

Conclusion

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9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Coulson et al. (US. 6,526,399 B1) discloses a method of grouping from the raw and ungroup database to allow the user to group and display and displayed as the same.

Hollbrook (US. 7,054,870 B2) discloses the categorization from the large group of data and displayed in different group including the count items of each group.

Bleizeffer et al. (US. 7,028,043 B2) discloses creating a customize tree from a larger or original tree and displayed both tree at the same time.

Applicants are advised to review and response to these cited references if applicable to the claimed invention.

Contact Information

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Baoquoc N. To whose telephone number is at 571-272-4041, or unofficial fax number for the purpose of discussion (571) 273-4041 or via e-mail BaoquocN.To@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday Friday: 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached at 571-272-4107.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Application/Control Number: 09/842,127

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Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

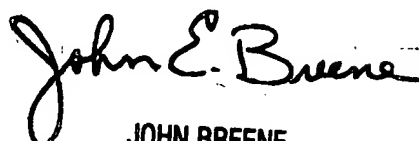
Washington, D.C. 20231.

The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follow:

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BQ To

June 10th, 2007


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